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MAY 14, 1890.

The Maryland Farmer

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Are months when Ayer's Sarsaparilla proves especially beneficial. The free use of animal food during winter, while living in over-heated, ill-ventilated rooms, and taking insufficient out-door exercise, tends to load the blood with impurities, which manifest themselves in liver complaint, bilious disturbances, *that tired feeling*, eruptions, and various other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being a powerful and highly-concentrated alterative, is the most effective and economical spring medicine ever prepared. Take it yourself and give it to your children.

"For several years, in the spring months, I used to be troubled with a drowsy, tired feeling, and a dull pain in the small of my back, so bad, at times, as to prevent my being able to walk, the least sudden motion causing me severe distress. Frequently, boils and rashes would break out on various parts of the body. By the advice of friends and my family physician, I began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla and continued it till the poison in my blood was thoroughly eradicated."—Luther W. English, Montgomery City, Mo.

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"Every spring for the last nine years I have been in the habit of taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I can truly say that I never used any medicine that did me so much good. I am convinced that it is the best medicine of the kind in the market, and recommend it to all who are in need of a reliable and effective blood-purifier."—J. A. Shepard, Proprietor of "Shepard's Paragon Varnish," 246 Pearl st., New York city.

"My wife always uses Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and with wonderfully good results."—J. L. Minty, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

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"I have received wonderful benefit from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and is the best spring medicine I know of."—Mrs. H. W. Hardy, Roxbury, Mass.

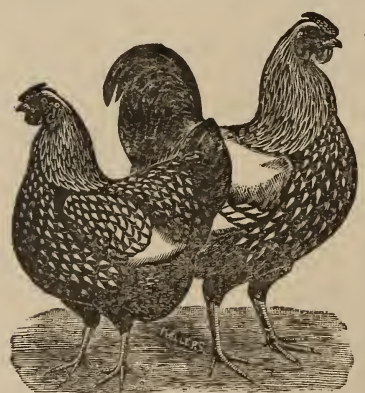
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The Standard American Poultry Book.



Old-fashioned farmers are often amazed when they read in their agricultural journals of the enormous profits made by progressive poultry keepers, and are often inclined to discredit what they read in this connection. The fact is, there is money in poultry, and just as much for *you*, reader, as for any one else, but you must go about it intelligently, you must learn all the new ideas in poultry management. With this knowledge to aid you, there is no way on a farm in which you can make money so easily or so quickly. THE STANDARD AMERICAN POULTRY BOOK is an entirely new work, just published, and it involves all the latest ideas in poultry keeping. It is a work intended to teach the masses of farmers the secret of success in the poultry yard, and its teachings, if followed, will add enormously to the earnings of every flock of fowls, while very little additional trouble or outlay is incurred. The following are only a small portion of the topics treated in this book: How to Start and Stock a Hennery; Poultry Houses, Cheap and Expensive, Yards, Coops and Enclosures; Poultry Keeping for Profit; Poultry on a Large Scale; Poultry Raising as a Business; Feeding and Laying; Winter Egg-Production; The Hatching Period; Preparing Nests for Sitters; Spring Breeding of Poultry; The Hens for Farmers; How to Produce Layers; Good and Cheap Incubators; How to Raise Artificially-Hatched Chickens; Caponizing; Packing Eggs for Market; Packing Poultry for Market; Feeding Hoppers, Drinking Fountains and Grain Chests; Eggs and Pullets; Preserving Eggs; Diseases of Poultry—Chicken Cholera, Pip, Gapes, Roup, Scaly Legs, Lice, Egg Eating, Crop-Bound Fowls, Etc.; the Plymouth Rocks; the Wyandottes; the Brown Leghorns; the Golden Spangled Crested Polish; the White Crested Black Polands; the Langshans; the Silver Spangled Hamburghs; the Houdans; the Buff Cochins; the White Cochins; the White Leghorns; the Golden Penciled Hamburghs; the White Shanghaes; the La Fleché Fowls; the Gray Dorkings; the Brahmas; Game Fowls, Bantams, Etc.; How to Fail; Management of Chickens; Killing Poultry; Preparing Against Vermin; Fencing; Management of Ducks; Raising Turkeys; Fattening Geese, Etc., Etc. THE STANDARD AMERICAN POULTRY BOOK is a large book of 128 pages, 12mo, with handsome cover. It is profusely illustrated and very handsomely gotten up in every respect. No man or woman who owns an acre or more of land can afford to be without it. To all such it is worth its weight in gold. We will send this book by mail post-paid upon receipt of only **Twenty-Five Cents.** Send for it; you never have and never can make a better investment of so small a sum.

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AND NEW FARM.

Vol. XXVII. BALTIMORE, May 14, 1890. No. 20.

THE FUNNY SIDE OF THE WORLD.

BY MARGARET EYTINGE.

I'm sure I'd have long ago ceased to exist,
Or existed with brain rather hazy:
Or, perhaps, been condemned my abode to take up
With those poor souls their friends declare crazy,
For the shadowy days and the hours of gloom
I have known far outnumber the sunny;
But this is what saved me—I always could see
The side of the world that is funny.

How to choose the best pathway through life I have thought
Till my brow I have marked with two creases.
I have built the most beautiful castles in Spain,
And have seen them tumble to pieces;
I've lost friends a-many in various ways;
I have never had half enough money;
But Despair passed me by, for I always could see
The side of the world that is funny.

And I firmly believe that the more we can laugh
The stronger we'll be to face sorrow;
So accept of life's worries the least that you can,
And be sure that you none of them borrow;
And if, looking for sweets, you find only the comb,
From which some one extracted the honey,
You won't mind it a bit if so blessed you can see
The side of the world that is funny.

A cup of water timely brought,
An offered easy chair,
A turning of the widow blind,
That all may feel the air;
An early flower bestowed unasked,
A light and cautious tread,
A voice to softest whispers hushed
To spare an aching head—
Oh, things like these, though little things,
The purest love disclose,
As fragrant atoms in the air
Reveal the hidden rose.

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POULTRY

and

POULTRY KEEPING,

by

H. R. WALWORTH,

Editor of The Maryland Farmer.

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CHAPTER IX.

CROSSES.

As we have before mentioned, no pure breed seems to give general satisfaction. It is true that the owner of any particular breed becomes strongly attached to that breed and will speak in the very highest terms of it.

But not one of them is felt to be all that is needed, although many have excellent traits, which it would be well to perpetuate.

Here comes in the work of crosses.

They are for a purpose. By them it is sought to do away with defects and unite certain good traits of two or more superior breeds that the birds may meet all requirements of first class poultry.

It is hardly possible to improve, more than has been done, in the matter of egg product. The only chance is in changing the most prolific layers from Spring to Winter. This can be done in some measure by ingrafting the feathering of the Asiatics upon the smaller breeds.

It is a fact which should be borne in mind that heavy feathering under the wings is what is needed to make winter layers and the cross which will do this is one to be cultivated.

But we are not sure this can be successfully accomplished. Watch carefully your best layers and then examine the feathering as stated. Choose those which have the greatest amount of feathers under the wings, and cross such with heavily fluffed Brahmas or Cochins, and continue the crossing till you get what is wanted. Then the show will be good for eggs in winter as abundant as in Spring.

Eggs, however, are not the most prominent objects of crossing. These objects are to produce an ideal perfect fowl for all purposes. For home ornamentation and use; for market and sale; for correction of defects in breeds; for beautifying plumage; for promoting symmetry in form; for the many purposes of convenience and comfort to the poultry.

When poultry is used as an ornament to lawns it is desirable that rich feathering and symmetrical forms should gratify the eye, and many will count no expense wasted where these qualities can be secured.

More practical objects, however, are those connected with market and the care and comfort of those who have charge of the stock.

Certain characteristics must be cultivated for these purposes, and we will mention one or two of them:

The size must be considered important, and a full breast must attract the eye of the customer.

The proper color of the skin and legs, in the market which you serve, is another matter of great importance.

These can be secured with very little trouble by crossings using the proper males with your common stock.

Other crossings will correct some very disagreeable defects of otherwise very desirable breeds: The large single combs

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characteristic of the Spanish breeds, and the very prolific Leghorns especially may by this means be corrected. And this correction means a great deal of care and sympathy saved in cold winters, where combs are frozen and birds suffer.

Another most desirable improvement is in correcting leg-feathering. Where our winters are half the time mud and slush, and our spring but little better so far as mud is concerned, leg feathering is a great nuisance. It asks us to abate it, appealing through our eye and through our heart.

Peculiarities which belong to the show room of perfect breeds, are often the objects to be carefully corrected in practical poultry keeping.

Another object of crossing is to subdue the tendency to flight and the disposition to mount over the highest fence you may build with which to confine them. This is a matter that appeals to the comfort of the keeper.

Another object is to promote the steadiness when sitting. It is well known to all that some breeds are very unstable and are called non-sitters. They are in fact not to be depended upon, although they may offer to sit. A cross will correct this.

The practical poultryman will understand this process and will discover many improvements for which crossing will be all that is needed.

It is also a means of promoting a healthy and a hardy race of poultry. Some breeds are very tender and need careful protection; crossing will bring about a change here.

We have written enough to show the purpose of this work and to open to the thoughtful a broad and interesting work.

As the foundation it may be said that the principle by which poultrymen are governed in their crosses are as follows:

The male gives the shape, style, symmetry and all similar characteristics. The female gives size and all the motherly qualities.

Bearing this principle in mind your work of crossing can be carried on intelligently and you need scarcely be told the things which will follow in this chapter. For example:

One of the best general crosses is, 12 Light Brahma pullets and a white Leghorn cock with rose comb. Of this cross save the pullets with pea combs and light leg-feathering or no leg-feathering.

Another excellent cross is, 12 Buff Cochin pullets and a brown Leghorn Cock with rose comb. Of this cross save the pullets as before with small combs and light leg-featehring or no leg-feathering.

Heavy feathering, good size and abundant fluff make the above crosses good winter layers and excellent sitters and mothers. The pullets mature more quickly than the full bred Asiatics and the cockerels make good marketable poultry and splendid capons.

We will mention one more cross, and we do this because it seems to us to be what is more generally needed than any other at present. It is 12 mongrel pullets such as are found in any farm yard and a Plymouth Rock Cock, of full size and good blood.

The results are larger size, early maturity, better eggs and more of them, and the prevalence of what has been called the Dominique colors.

Not a single farmer in our land, but would be benefitted in a single season ten times the price of the Plymouth Rock, if he would give his flock of hens the benefit of such a cross as this.

The crosses and the objects of crosses are so many that it is unnecessary to go into further particulars. We have mentioned these merely as specimens of what can be accomplished if the reader will study into the matter a little in a practical way.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE and the EXPERIMENT STATION and POLITICS.

The report published in the papers throughout the State that Henry E. Alvord, President of the Md. Agricultural College and Director of the Agr. Experiment Station, is to be removed and Mr. Barnes Compton placed at the head of these institutions, we learn has a good foundation.

It is not of so much importance who is to be removed and who is to be the successor, as the fact that an agricultural worker, well qualified, and who has done good service, is to be replaced by a professional politician—and that through political and partisan influences.

The Agricultural College and especially the Experiment Station should be kept entirely free from the suspicion, even, that it is given as a part of the spoils of party. Otherwise its gift to the farmers by the general government becomes an injury to them instead of a benefit.

On many accounts it is not desirable to unite the two, and we wish to show this fact in a way which cannot possibly be placed to the record of partisan feeling. Fortunately, we have no axe to grind in either direction and therefore write dispassionately on the subject.

We do not deny that a practical farmer may take an earnest interest in politics. It is, in our view, his duty to do so. His own welfare requires it; but this is very different from having the College and Experiment Station joined with the issues of each political campaign.

No politician, active and ambitious, can be expected to give a devoted attention to those affairs upon which the benefit of these institutions to the farmer depends. He is there not for his life-work; but merely as a temporary resting place, from which to reach something more desirable. His mind is not in his work and everything connected with it will suffer.

The head of these institutions should be something more than a "figure-head," a political place-seeker, a drawer of the salary. A professional politician, placed there by a political Board of trustees would necessarily have this position. He is not fitted to conduct any department of scientific investigation and his mind is wholly diverted from those works which the government designed to inaugurate.

As the only permanent benefits thus far given farmers by the general government, no party should presume to turn them into the channel of mere party spoils and use them as so much party capital with which to curry favor.

The frequent changes which this would imply, and which the present movement would seem to justify us in mentioning, could not fail to be a positive injury. Political manipulation does very little good in any case, and where the higher fields of educational and scientific institutions are concerned in it has always proved disastrous.

Political management too often involves intrigue to retain place and power regardless of all fitness, and this spirit entering into the precincts where education and scientific investigation should have full sway, are certain to break up all tendency to profit and all hope of achieving any good results.

The general corruption of party methods would make the college an object of barter and sale for party services by everyone who might seek political preferment, and we can conceive of no surer way of securing the destruction of both the College and the Experiment Station than to use them in this way. It is not to be sup-

posed that the general government will continue its appropriations to any Experiment Station which is now as a part of the political mach nery of an opposing party.

If Mr. Alvord is removed, which we do not think would be at all advisable at present, it is to be hoped that all appearance of making it a gift to political favorites, or a retreat for tired political aspirants, may be avoided. These are the last institutions which should be used even as a shelf upon which to lay away politicians not yet wholly powerless for harm, but in the way of stronger ambitious aspirants.

In fact, in every respect, the union of these with partisan politics is undesirable and we shall necessarily feel called upon to say strong words on the subject, where they will have most certain influence, if mere politicians shall trifle with these great interests belonging to the farmer's prosperity.

The Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association has decided to combine with the Harford County Fair Association and hold a joint fair at Belair in October.

Reliable Men Wanted.

D. H. Patty, a prominent nursery man in Geneva, N. Y., has written us inquiring where he can get a few reliable men to solicit orders He wishes men to canvass and take orders for trees shrubs and vines for fall delivery and promises steady employment to good salesmen. If any of our readers desire a good position, we would advise them to write to Mr. Patty for particulars. Address with reference.

D. H. PATTY, Nurseryman, Geneva, N. Y.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen convenes at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, June 4th.

For particulars, address

CHAS. A. GREEN, *Sec'y.*
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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THE

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THAT $25 LICENSE ON FARMERS.

The effect of the license is already being felt by the citizens of Baltimore. The people who paid three cents for two bunches of green onions are now obliged to pay five cents for two bunches, and all other small and early produce in the same proportion. The farmers cannot deliver their produce as heretofore, and city hucksters have everything their own way, and city housekeepers must foot the extortionate bills. This law was evidently made for the encouragement of middlemen. It is an outrage on the farmers and a swindle upon the citizen consumers.

CENSUS RETURNS.

We hope our readers will prepare the

statistics of their farms during the past year, so that the census takers may be supplied as nearly perfect as possible. The returns will not be complete by any means; but with a little care they may be made much better than ever before. The large crops and large stock returns are more accurate than the smaller ones. We would like much to get correct figures upon the poultry industry and eggs, and the bee-keeping industry and honey. These have heretofore been only speculative estimates instead of reliable statistics. The outcome of small fruits, also, would be interesting.

MORE MONEY AND LESS TAXES.

The great needs of the farmers are a more general distribution of money and less oppressive taxes. The present laws are constantly concentrating all money into the hands of a few, and by the skillful manipulation of tariff duties forcing farmers to contribute towards this accretion of wealth in the hands of these favored ones. This needs to be changed, radically changed. The taxes lessened and the money brought into other hands. The legislator can divert it in any direction, and farmers must stand up firmly and demand the right.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION, BY SECRETARY RUSK.

This paper does not meet general approbation by any means. The attempt to make farmers believe that, by paying a few hundred million more in tariff duties than they are already staggering under, they may save about twenty five millions towards meeting a part of the interest they are paying on their mortgaged farms, is a sorry affair. And this in fact is all that it amounts to. He virtually says: Farmers must dress poorer, work harder, sell off what little comforts they have, make slaves and beasts of burden of their wives and daughters, and give every cent to enrich manufacturers, pay government paupers their two hundred millions annually and enable their rulers to squander by wholesale untold millions on all kinds of useless and uncalled for extravagances.

THE BALTIMORE COUNTY FAIR NOTORIOUS.

The following is taken from one of our exchanges, the Farm and Home, of Springfield, Mass. It speaks with no uncertain sound and helps spread abroad the now notorious action of the managers of the Baltimore Co. Fair. It is to be hoped that this unenviable notoriety which is being heralded in every part of our country will cause a change in their program before it is too late for them to remedy the ill effects of their action.

"The fair of the Baltimore county (Md.) agricultural society deserves to go down amid everlasting infamy if its officers persist in their advertised determination to contract for liquor and pool selling, wheels of fortune, etc., and to except "all offers calculated to produce income." Every respectable farmer should boycott a fair so disgraceful. The honorable members of the society should swear out an injunction to prevent this wholesale transfer to the devil. Our agricultural fairs must be clean, or they must be abolished."

Daisy Garden Plow
Daisy Cultivator } are now at our office.
Daisy Seed Sower
We give them as premiums for subscribers.

Grape Rot.

A New York grape grower claims that the liability to rot is diminished in proportion as the vines are high. There is always less rot at the top than at the bottom of the trellis. Where vines are allowed to grow over the branches of trees, with little or no care, there is but little rot and the vines are remarkably healthy and productive.

USEFUL LESSONS FROM EVERY DAY LIFE ON THE FARM.

Illustrated Descriptions of the Various Methods Practiced for Securing Wheat, Rye, Oats, Etc., in Shocks—Suggestions About Saving Grain for Future Seed.

The illustrations here presented portray the methods practiced in various sections for securing grain crops in shocks.

Fig. 1 delineates a large oblong shock, which is made by placing ten sheaves in a double row, the bottom of each pair being a foot asunder, set bracing and meeting at the top. The whole is covered by two sheaves, whose ends, each side of the band, are so spread that when in position they will afford a more secure protection from rain and render the liability to derangement from high winds much less.

At Fig. 2 is shown a very good plan for securing a dozen or more sheaves in a round shock. Two caps are used,



FIG. 1—OBLONG WHEAT SHOCK.

crossing at right angles above the center of the shock.

Fig. 3 illustrates another mode of capping a round shock. But six sheaves should be placed upright in each shock.

Sewing Machine from New Home Manufactory at very low figures—Address Maryland Farmer.

unless the straw be of extra length, as in the case of rye. Bind the caps securely near the butts, breaking down all around



FIG. 2—A ROUND WHEAT SHOCK.

before placing in proper position. Should the sheaves be damp it is advised to shock in the manner shown at Fig. 1, which exposes a greater area of each sheaf to the combined influence of sun and air than other processes.

It is suggested that farmers take time to select extra fine heads of wheat and



FIG. 3—ONE WAY TO CAP A ROUND SHOCK.

oats for future seed. It will also be wise to carefully note the results of the several varieties grown with a view to comparing their respective merits, and selecting for another crop those sorts that give best returns.



This Threshing-machine received the two last **Gold Medals** given by the New York State Agricultural Society; and has been selected, over all others, and illustrated and described in that great work, "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Applied Mechanics;" thus, establishing it as the **standard** machine of America. **Straw-preserving Rye-Threshers, Clover-hullers, Ensilage-cutters, Feed-mills, Fanning-mills, and Wood Saw-machines;** all of **the best** in market.

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Peaches in the Middle South.

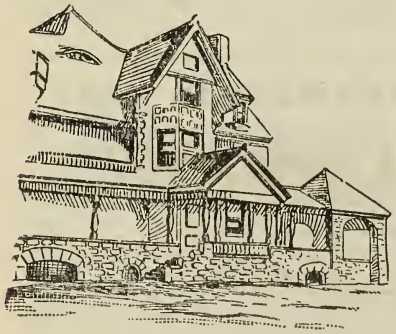
A complete history of peach culture in Maryland, in a recent bulletin of the agricultural department, shows it generally has been successful and more profitable than other farm industries. Instances are not uncommon where the yearly profits have exceeded the whole cost of the farm, ranging from $100 to $200 per acre. Yearly averages of $100 per acre for ten years are mentioned, the result of skill, industry and capital. Whoever understands peach culture and attends to it well, does well. The soil and climate of Southern Maryland are in all respects well adapted for the production of the peach.—Michigan Farmer.

AT THE THRESHOLD.

Dealing with the Entrance to a Home. The Vestibule.

The first impulse of the barbarian, in whatever part of the globe he may be born, is to seek shelter from the varying temperature of night and day. When the first requisite of shelter has been obtained, the early builder cuts off the rough edges and carves upon the posts rude emblems of the natural objects he sees about him, and, in doing this, takes the first step in design and decoration.

So, according to each necessity, arose the different styles of architecture. With the increase of civilization came new requirements, and the crude ideas of the savage gradually developed into more refined and graceful forms. History of ancient, mediæval and modern art shows that, no matter what may be the condition in life, splendor of raiment and adornment of surroundings have always been held in high esteem of men. It does not matter so much what the fabric be, if our clothes be properly shaped and fitted; so in design; if the principal features of the structure be properly proportioned, the building will be attractive in appearance, be the materials what they may.



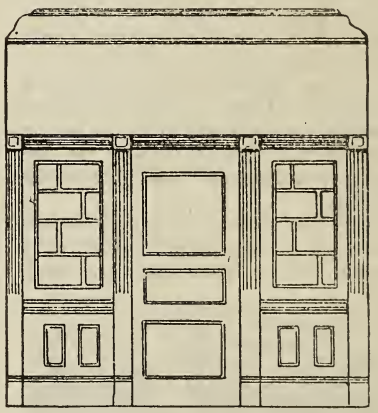
AN ENTRANCE.

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The first feature to be considered after the general massing and appearance is the entrance, which should always be emphasized so as to show distinctly what it is beyond a doubt; a tastefully designed porch or projecting pediment gives an appearance of shelter and comfort, and might be termed a perpetual monument of welcome which bids you enter.

Americans are, as a rule, devoted to their homes and lavish in the expenditure of money to enrich and beautify them. Formerly it was customary to look almost wholly through the glasses of "practical utility," which of course is not to be despised, and due credit must be given.

But now people have learned that there is a happy medium. They are pleased to find that it costs no more to build a pretty and conveniently planned dwelling than an ugly and inconveniently arranged one. Oftentimes it costs not so much, as the many beautiful homes to be found in the various cities and towns throughout the country clearly prove. The conventional brown stone city front, with its galvanized iron cornice and hideous brackets, and the country home with its mansard or hip roof with a cupola, are among the things of the past, and we are in an era of improvement.

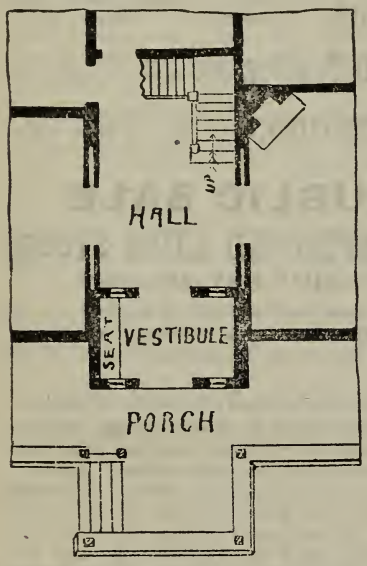


INSIDE VESTIBULE DOOR AND WINDOWS.

In modern buildings, especially in cities, owing to the cramped nature of the site and the enormous increase in value of the land, we are unable to attain any mise en scene by depth of quadrangles, or open courts, or recessed arcades, constituting vistas through which the main building forms a background. The building areas are almost always narrow and confined, and the plan of the city house will not admit of much variation in the arrangement of the rooms.

After the entrance comes the vestibule, a feature without which no dwelling can be

considered really complete. As a rule vestibules are too small, doubtless from the fact that in most cases they are designed so as to receive the two halves of an outer double door arranged in such manner that when the doors are opened they form a complete panel system on each side of the vestibule. As these doors are usually not above two feet and four inches in width, the vestibule necessarily becomes barely large enough for one to stand within while waiting for the servant to open the inner door, after having rung the bell. A better plan would be to have one large door not less than three feet four inches in width and eight feet in height. Cut this door in halves horizontally, if you please, so that the upper half may be opened and the lower one closed.



GROUND PLAN OF PORCH, HALL, STAIRCASE AND SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS.

This will be an advantage in hot weather, as the lower half can be kept closed to keep out the dust, or intruders, while the upper half is opened. Let the vestibule be deep and wide enough to place a seat one side; the floor should be of marble or glazed tiles, laid in small patterns; mosaics would be best; the wood work should should be solid and substantial, and neatly finished; polished if of hard wood. Raised moldings and carved panels add richness to the effect if they can be included within the limits of expense.

The scheme of color should be one of warmth. If the doors and wood work are of dark wood, the tone of color should be some pleasing shade of red. If light woods are used, buffs or olive greens of proper shade may be used, with perhaps a small border of soft red in the frieze or ceiling. If the vestibule door be glazed with stained glass, it should be rich and warm in color, indicative of the welcome within. DAVID W. KING.

Practical Low Cost Houses. A Book of Plans &c., 50 cents. Address Maryland Farmer.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—*Editor Md. Farmer.*

A. W. Livingston's Sons, Specialty, New Tomatoes. Columbus, O

West Jersey Nursery Co. Choicest New & Standard Fruits. Bridgeton, N. J.

H. S. Anderson, Importer; visits Europe annually to inspect packing &c. Union Sp'gs, N. Y

Wm. Parry, Nursery Stock; Small Fruits. Grapes, etc. Parry, N. J.

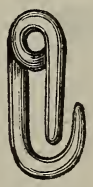
Z. DeForest Ely & Co. The Popular Seedsmen. Philadelphia, Pa.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted to the South. Augusta, Ga.

W. M. Peter's Sons, Peach Trees a Specialty. Wesley, Md.

E. B. Richardson & Co. Nurserymen. Salesmen wanted. Geneva, N. Y.

Seed Potates, Standard old, choice new varieties. A. F. Whitright, Nova, O.



W. W. CARDER'S,
METALIC BAG TIE.
First and only invention of its kind. Saves time, labor, grain, &c. Any boy can tie Bags. 25cts. per doz. by mail. Agents wanted.
Manufactured by
J. W. CARDER & SON,
OLD TOWN, MD.

AGENTS WANTED to canvass for the sale of our Home-Grown Nursery Stock. **MOST LIBERAL TERMS** **Unequaled facilities.** One of the largest, oldest-established, and best known Nurseries in the country. Address W. & T. SMITH, Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N, Y. Established in 1846.



$75 PER MONTH SALARY and expenses paid, any active man or woman to sell a line of Silver Plated Ware, Watches and Jewelry by sample only; can live at home. We furnish *Team Free.* Full particulars and sample case *Free.* We mean just what we say, and do exactly as we agree. Address at once; **Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.**

Moving Bees.

A correspondent referred the following questions to the editor of American Bee Journal for answer: 1. Would it not be better to move bees on a light night? 2. Would you tack wire cloth over the entrances, or entirely close the entrances? 3. Would you tack wire cloth over the entire top of the hives? 4. Do you put them two tiers high, and if you do, how high must the second be raised above the first tier? The road to move them over is very rough and rocky.

The reply was as follows: 1. Any time when the bees are not flying will do. 2. Tack wire cloth over the entrances. 3. Fasten the frames so they cannot slide together and kill the bees; then tack muslin over the frames. 4. Yes. Raise the upper tiers by putting inch strips of wood across them. Secure the load well so that there will be no danger of shifting.

How to Make an Egg Tester.

Take a piece of leather five inches wide and six inches long. Now bring the edges together (with the dark side of leather inside) and sew them, and it is ready for use. Take the egg to be tested, hold it up to a bright light, place the eye at the other end and you see exactly what condition the egg is in. I like this the best of any tester I have seen, as the leather adjusts itself to the egg so as to exclude all the light. Another good point in its favor is that there is no danger of breaking the egg by accidentally letting the tester fall or by striking the egg against it.

Commercial Fertilizers.

P. M. Augur, in remarks made before the American Pomological society, said: "Commercial fertilizers should always be used to supplement, and never to supplant, our home manures. They should be used only in such rations as are safe and healthful, never passing the maximum of a truly economic application. If we desire perfection in fruits, we must supply in the best and most available form the elements needed in the desired article. It is better, however, to supply a little more than the estimated need of the plant than to fall short.

It is a mistake to think mares can foal good colts when they can no longer work. The worn out mare is not a profitable brood mare.—American Agriculturist.

We keep no stock; but the purchasing agency secures inside prices on everything you need—try us.

STOCK THE FARM.

Address any of this list of Breeders and Dealers and you will find a prompt answer if you mention the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.
—*Editor Md. Farmer.*

Reid Brothers, English Shires, Clydesdales. Shetland Ponies. Janesville, Wis.

Geo. F. Davis & Co. Originators Victoria Swine, Stock for sale. Dyer, Ind.

E. H. Smith, Standard bred Horses, Fancy Pigs and Poultry. Salem, N. J.

J. C. & D. Pennington. Registered Jersey Cattle. Paterson, N. J.

W. E. Pendleton, Agt. Choice Yorkshire Swine. New London, Conn.

PUBLIC SALE
OF IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.
TUESDAY MAY 27th, 1890.

The undersigned will sell by auction on the Copper Mine farm at Finksburg, Carroll Co., Md., one mile from Finksburg Station, W. M. R. R.

Sixteen head of Dairy Shorthorn Cattle,

(cows, bulls, heifer and bull calves) all registered or entitled to be, in the American Herd Book and all bred from the best milking strains of New York and the Eastern States. The bulls used were from dams giving twenty quarts, and over, of milk daily.—Also, at same time, will be sold four head of grade cattle and several head of pure bred Chester White Swine. On all sums above $10 a credit of six months will be given on note with approved security bearing interest from date of sale.

Sale to commence at 1 P. M.

DANIEL KING.



Chester White and Berkshire pigs, Beagle, Setter and Shepherd dogs, W. P. Rock Fowls. Send stamps for Catalogue. C. E. Morrison, Londonderry, Pa.

FAT FOLKS using "Anti-Corpulene Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison and never fail. Sold by Druggists everywhere or sent by mail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

Fertilizer Experiment with Corn.

Field notes made during 1889, also 1888, by the farm superintendent at the New York station, testify to the stockiness and general thrift of corn plants where nitrogen as nitrate, or sulphate, had been applied. The amounts applied in most cases produced an increase in the ratio of stalks to corn, but had an equal, if not greater, effect on the yield of sound corn. Neither potash nor phosphoric acid exerted a marked influence on the crop. The application of plaster was not followed by any increase of crop above the general average. Nitrogen alone increased the crop. Nitrogen with either potash or phosphoric acid increased the crop. Nitrogen with both potash and phosphoric acid increased the crop.

Professor Robertson on Cheese Making.

The ripening of the milk should be allowed to proceed to such a degree that not more than three hours will be required between the addition of the rennet and the development of acid perceptible to the taste or discernible by the hot iron test, and sufficient for the removal of the whey. The right determination of this condition of the milk from day to day is one of the fine points in cheese making, and just as important as the proper ripening of the cream for butter making. As soon as this is done, and the milk is of the right temperature (from 80 degs. to 88 degs., according to the season), we are ready to add the coloring matter.

Reliable Farm Machinery.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement, in this paper, of the old and reliable Empire Agricultural Works, Cobleskill, N. Y., over 30 years under the same management; at which, the celebrated Fearless Threshing-machines, the leading Tread-power Machines of America, and of world-wide reputation, as also other machines, are built. These works are also the Eastern Head-quarters for the famous Smalley Ensilage-cutters, which alone is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence, as the aim of the proprietor, Minard Harder, whom, we advise persons designing to purchase, to consult, is, to offer no goods except such as possess "the highest standard of excellence."

Send us the names of farmers and we will mail documents to them. They should be posted as to the disgraceful proposals in reference to the Fair at Timonium next September

Hand Book of Orange Culture. Bound in cloth $1.00. Send to Maryland Farmer.

FARM MACHINERY.

Minard Harder, Horse Powers, Ensilage Cutters, &c. Cobleskill, N. Y.

P. K. Dederick & Co, Hay Presses etc. Albany, N. Y.

A. B. Farquhar & Son, Agricultural Implements. York, Pa.

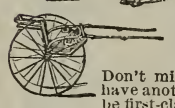


We will send a Sample

Buggy, Road Cart

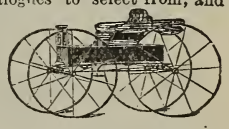
OR HARNESS

to one person at each post office who will show to others who we may send to see it. Many people will buy if they can see for themselves, therefore we give a bargain to get samples of our work in a neighborhood.



Will You Have One or All?

Don't miss this bargain, you may never have another. We guarantee our work to be first-class in every particular. Send 6 cents in stamps for catalogues to select from, and get testimonials from those who have had our bargains.



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Accordeons, Harmonicas, &c

All kinds of STRINGS, etc., etc.

Decorative Painting, Manual of self-instruction. Finely Illustrated. This is the fashionable accomplishment at this time. This valuable book and our paper 6 months for 10 cents.

Amateur World, Baltimore, Md.

An Unusual Admission.

A writer in Field and Farm opens a rather novel line for a farmer by arguing that prices of farm produce are high enough! He aims to prove it thus:

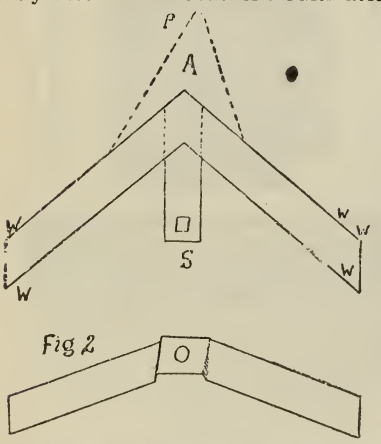
"Potatoes, bread and meat are fully as high today as the people who consume can afford to pay. The laborer of America—counting the three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and after deducting lost time, does not receive to exceed one dollar and a half per day. Now, as each laborer—male or female—must necessarily support and feed three persons, it will be allowing but a half a dollar per capita per diem to maintain the laboring population of America.

"Taking this view of the matter, we must conclude that the present price of produce is as high as the toiling masses can stand. When the prices go much higher than they are now there will be suffering in the workshops and bread riots in the cities."

SCRAPERS.

Sweeps and Scrapes—An Improved Sweep and Heel Scrape That Have Done Good Work in Georgia Described and Plainly Illustrated

The first figure in the cut here given affords a fair idea of the shape of an improved sweep in use in Georgia and recently described in Southern Cultivator.



A SWEEP AND HEEL SCRAPE.

The figure represents the blank as cut from a bar of thin sweep steel (three-eighths inches thick) and punched for the heel bolt. The view is looking down-

School advertisements in the Maryland Farmer will reach a very desirable class of patrons. Write now.



ward from above the sweep as it is fastened to the foot of a common wooden or iron foot plow stock. The dotted line shows the shape after the cutting edges, W A, having been drawn out thin and sharp and A elongated into a point, P. The angle, W A P, should be a little greater than a right angle, and the sweep should be so set that the edges, all the way from W to P, should touch when laid on a level surface. When run into a long point, the shank is usually made separate from the wings, W W, and the wings are welded to the shank, as shown by the dotted lines. Sweeps are now made in one solid piece, without welds.

The heel scrape shown at Fig. 2 in the same cut is a simple and cheap modification of the winged sweep, and is made of scrape steel, varying from two to two and one-half inches wide and th[illegible]-eighths to one-half inch thick. Pieces are cut off the proper length, punched with a round hole as represented, the forward edges sharpened, and then the whole set by crimping on each side of the hole, so as to give the scrape the proper slope backward, and the upper or rear edge downward.

The scrape is attached underneath the foot of the plow stock, a scooter or shovel being above in the usual place, and is held by the heel bolt and nut. The scrape performs the same work as a sweep and is more easily kept in proper shape. Like the sweep, the cutting edge should rest in a horizontal plane when the plow is in running position, the point of the scooter or shovel being dropped a little lower than the edge of the scrape.

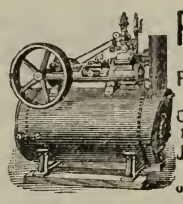
In both sweep and scrape the outer rear corner, marked W W in Fig. 1, may be turned up or left flat, as may be desired or demanded by the work to be done. These implements are for surface cultivation only, are inexpensive, and can be kept in order by any good blacksmith; but they are not so effective as a good cultivator.

Exports of Dairy Products.

The statistician of the New York Mercantile Exchange, in his tabulation of the receipts and exports of butter, cheese and eggs, and of the average price of the same during the year ending Dec. 31, 1889, says:

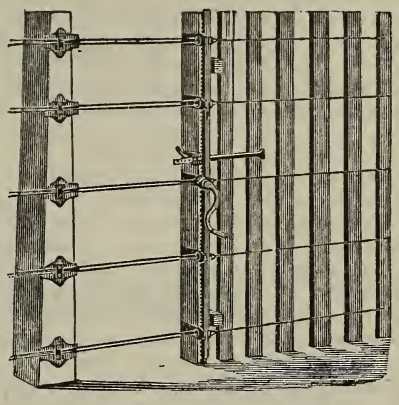
The receipts of butter were 2,044,488 packages, as against 1,697,909 packages during 1888. The exports last year were 398,882 packages, as against 140,997 pack-

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With Self-Contained
RETURN FLUE BOILERS,
FOR DRIVING
COTTON GINS and MILLS.
Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address
JAMES LEFFEL & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO,
or 110 Liberty St., New [illegible]

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$20 Picket & Wire Fence Machine for $10 where I have no agents. *Guaranteed.* Hundreds in use. Freight paid. Wire and other fencing material at *wholesale* to my customers for machines. Circulars free. Address.
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Of all Kinds
ERECTED & REPAIRED.
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$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

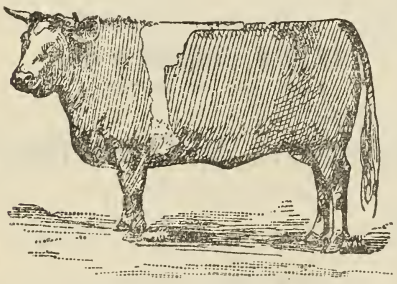
ages in 1888. The receipts of cheese were 1,931,015 boxes. as against 1,983,462 boxes during 1888. The quantity of cheese exported last year was 1,500,936 boxes, as against 1,516.620 boxes during the preceding year. Last year 336,241 barrels and 1,255,585 cases of eggs were received, as against 380,391 barrels and 959,781 cases in 1888. The average prices of standard grades of western creamery butter, finest cheese and western eggs show a decline from 1888. In 1889 the average price of butter was 21 to 23¼ cents per pound, against 24½ to 26⅛ cents per pound in 1888. The price of cheese was 10 to 10 1-3 cents per pound, as against 10⅜ to 10⅞ cents in 1888. Eggs averaged 17⅛ to 17 2-3 cents per dozen in 1889, as against 19½ to 20 cents in 1888.

Livingston's Gold Coin Corn.

According to Vick, the new variety of sweet corn, Livingston's Gold Coin, has disappointed eastern growers by its late ripening. In this region and eastward it has been about two weeks later than the strain of evergreen corn now employed. No complaint has been received about it from the west and south, but, on the other hand, reports from these sections have been sent us highly commendatory of its excellence and productiveness.

Queen Victoria's Shorthorn Ox.

The animal shown in the accompanying illustration occupies a prominent place in the list of English prize winners of the year 1889, being none other than Queen Victoria's shorthorn ox and champion of the late Birmingham fat stock show.



A NOTABLE PRIZE WINNER.

As our likeness indicates, this ox is a handsome, good looking beast, very broad over the back and full of thick, rich flesh. At 1.311 days old he has a weight of 2.402 pounds, thus showing a daily gain of 1 pound 13½ ounces.

Scholarship in Eaton & Burnett Business College at a low price—Address Maryland Farmer.

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They are superior to all others in power, capacity and durability, fool-proof or lever on trial.
They are light, strong, cheap and durable. We make a full line of steel case presses.
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Words and Music. Price 35 cents. Send 10c for one copy. DeZ. Walworth, Box 496, Baltimore, Md.

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WONDERFUL PEACH. Lawson, Kieffer, LeConte and Idaho. Japan and NATIVE Plums. Apples, Cherries, Peaches and Nut Bearing Trees. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries and Grapes in large supply. All the worthy old and promising new fruits.
Catalogue free. WM. PARRY, Parry, N. J.

Imported Cleveland Bay Stallion.
POST CAPTAIN.
PEDIGREE.
Sire, Sportsman 299; g. sire, Brilliant 42; g. g. sire, Yatton Lad 314; g. g. g. sire, Wonderful Lad 69; g. g. g. g. sire, Cleveland 60; g. g. g. g. g. sire, Champion 50; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. sire, Summercock 304; g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. sire, Sky Rocket 280 Dam's sire, Barnaby 18; g. sire, King George 161; g. g. sire, Victory 157; g. g. g. sire. Volunteer 338; g. g. g. g. sire, Victory 438; g g. g. g. g. g. sire, Barley Harvest 447. (The above pedigree is from the Cleveland Bay Stud Book of England.)
DESCRIPTION.
Post Captain is a beautiful golden bay in color, 16½ hands high, weighs 1350 lbs and is just 5 years old. He is a high stepper, with beautiful action, and promises great speed shows already without training less than a 4 minute gait. The progress of this famous breed are all bays in color, well matched, and is the gentleman's carriage horse in England—No trouble to get matches which command high prices. He has only to be seen to be admired—His symetry is magnificent, and is a sure foal getter. Terms $25.00 the season, with the privilege to return mares during fall season should they not prove in foal. Mares from a distance to be paid for when taken away—will care for mares at a cost of $2.00 a week, shipment of course at expense of owners of mares, write to
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Gold and Silver Fillings $1.00 and Up.

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Beautify, Cleanse and Preserve.

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Town and Country and New York Gloss,

READY MIXED PAINTS.

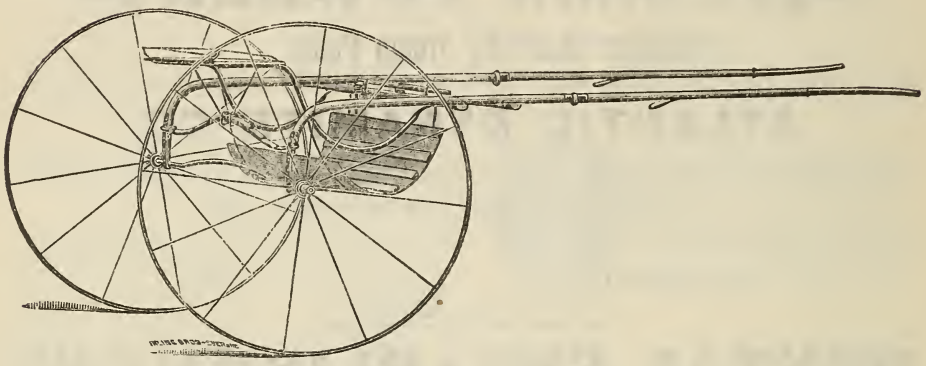
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PRICE $20.



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For 1890 we have contracted with one of the largest Manufacturers in this Country to make a Cart specially for us which we now present to the trade for the first time, having christened it

WHITMAN'S AMERICAN ROAD CART.

It is a Cart made to meet the popular demand : that is, a well made Cart at a very low price, and we say without any fear of being contradicted that it is THE BEST CART FOR THE PRICE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

It is not only durable and well made, but also a very easy riding and neatly finished cart.

We use in their construction extra strong wheels, steel axle and tire, thoroughly seasoned selected hickory shafts, *leather trimmed*, and half-Elliptic spring hung directly under seat, and suspended at ends on swinging shackles, making the action of the spring soft and very pleasant.

The seat is suspended on "T" steel seat bars so bent that any one can enter the cart with perfect ease, and is also supported by an iron brace which is clipped to center of spring and runs diagonally to the steel bars, making a very strong support to seat, and the foot rest which is a protection for the feet, is hung a little below the "T" steel seat bars.

Special prices to the trade.

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BEE SMOKERS,

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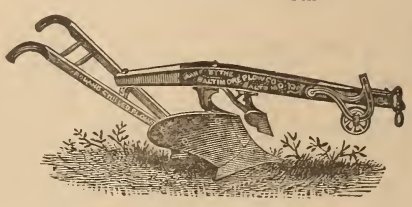
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